

2012 Int. Workshop on EUV Lithography  
June 4-8, 2012  
Sheraton Maui Resort, Maui, Hawaii

# Nobel EUV Sources for Photolithography

## - Methodological Application -

<sup>1</sup>Masami Ohnishi, <sup>2</sup>Waheed Hugrass, <sup>1</sup>Yukio Miyake,  
<sup>1</sup>Tatsuya Shimizu, <sup>1</sup>Kazuya Hanatani and <sup>1</sup>Hodaka Osawa

<sup>1</sup>Kansai University, Department of Electrical and Electronic  
Engineering, 3-3-35 Yamate-cho, Osaka, Japan

<sup>2</sup>University of Tasmania, School of Computing and  
Information Systems, Newnham, Tasmania 7250, Australia

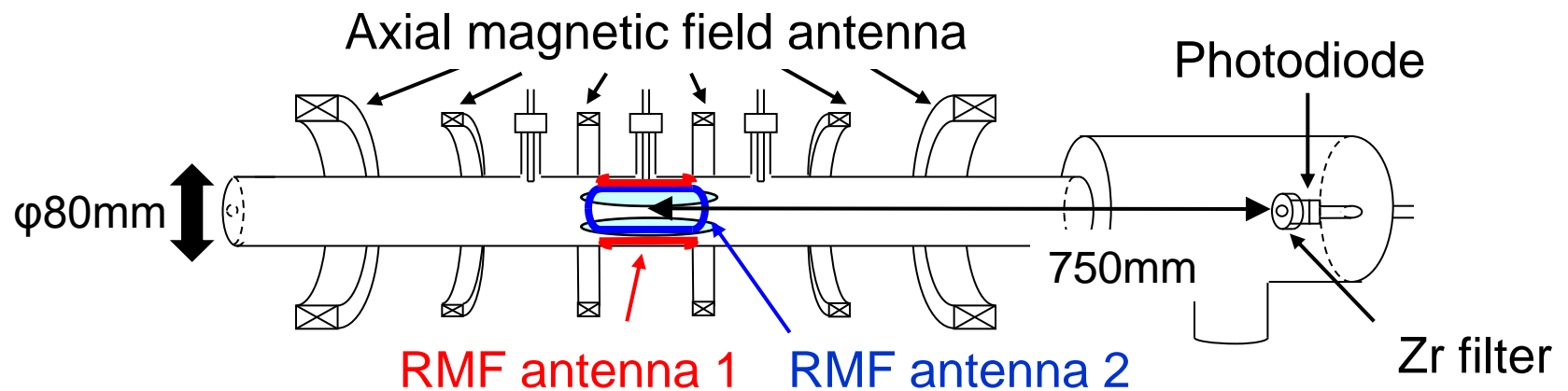
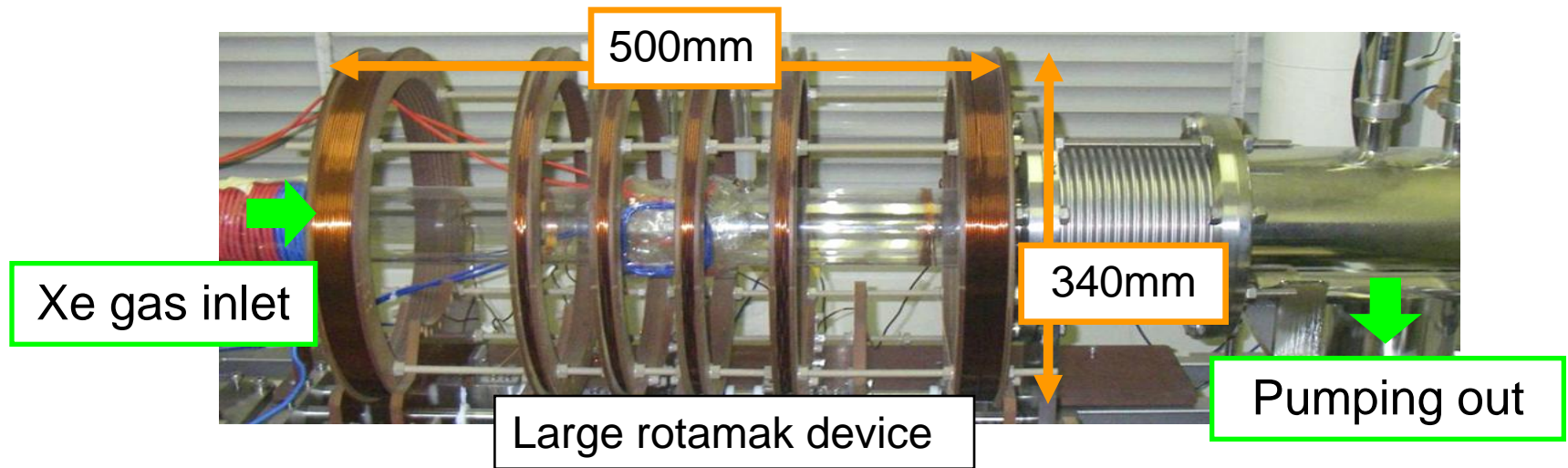
# Experimental Results of EUV Light Sources

Two approaches to produce EUV for the lithographic and metrological application are studied.

- RMF Discharged Plasma
- Microwave Discharged Plasma

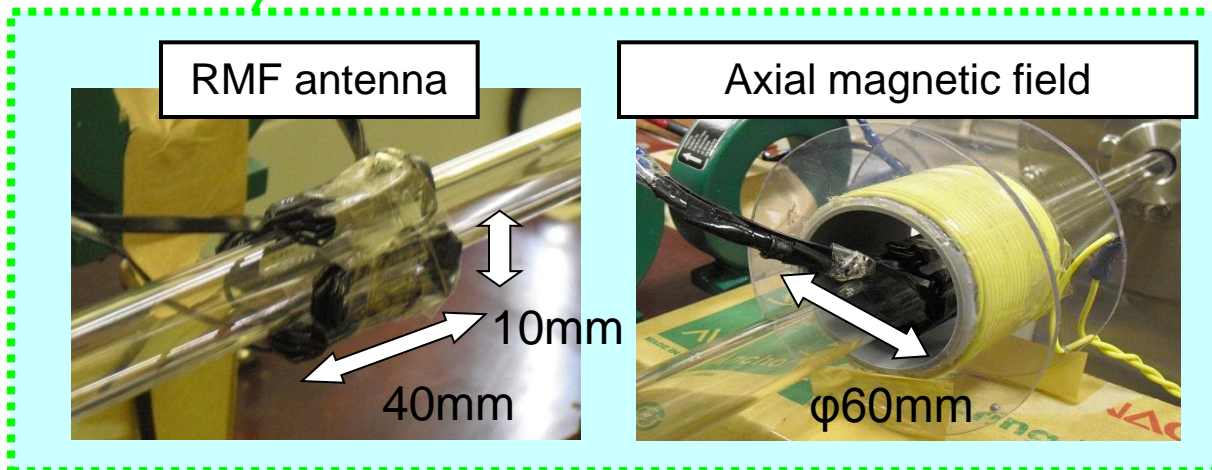
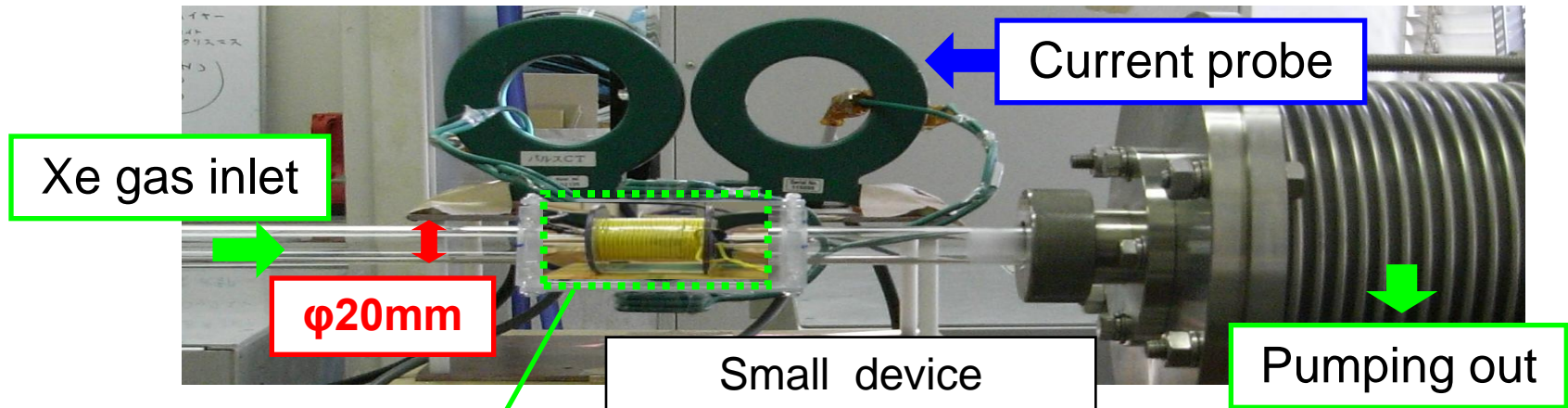
- Both of the plasma are produced by the electrodeless discharge.
- No “debris” are produced.

# RMF Discharged Plasma in Previous Device

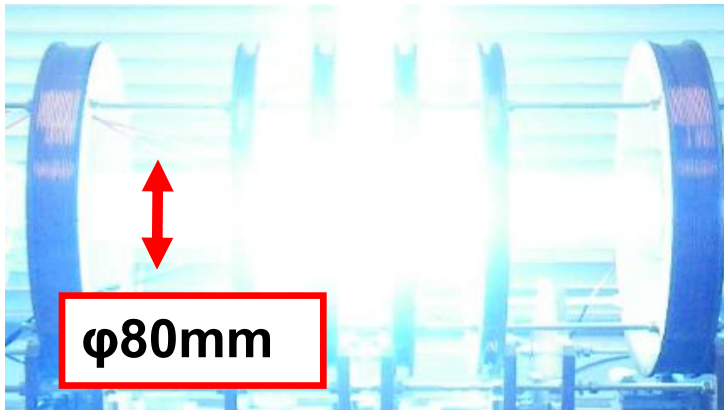


# Smaller Device

Vacuum tube;  $\phi 80\text{mm} \rightarrow \phi 20\text{mm}$



# Comparison of Discharge Between Large and Small Devices



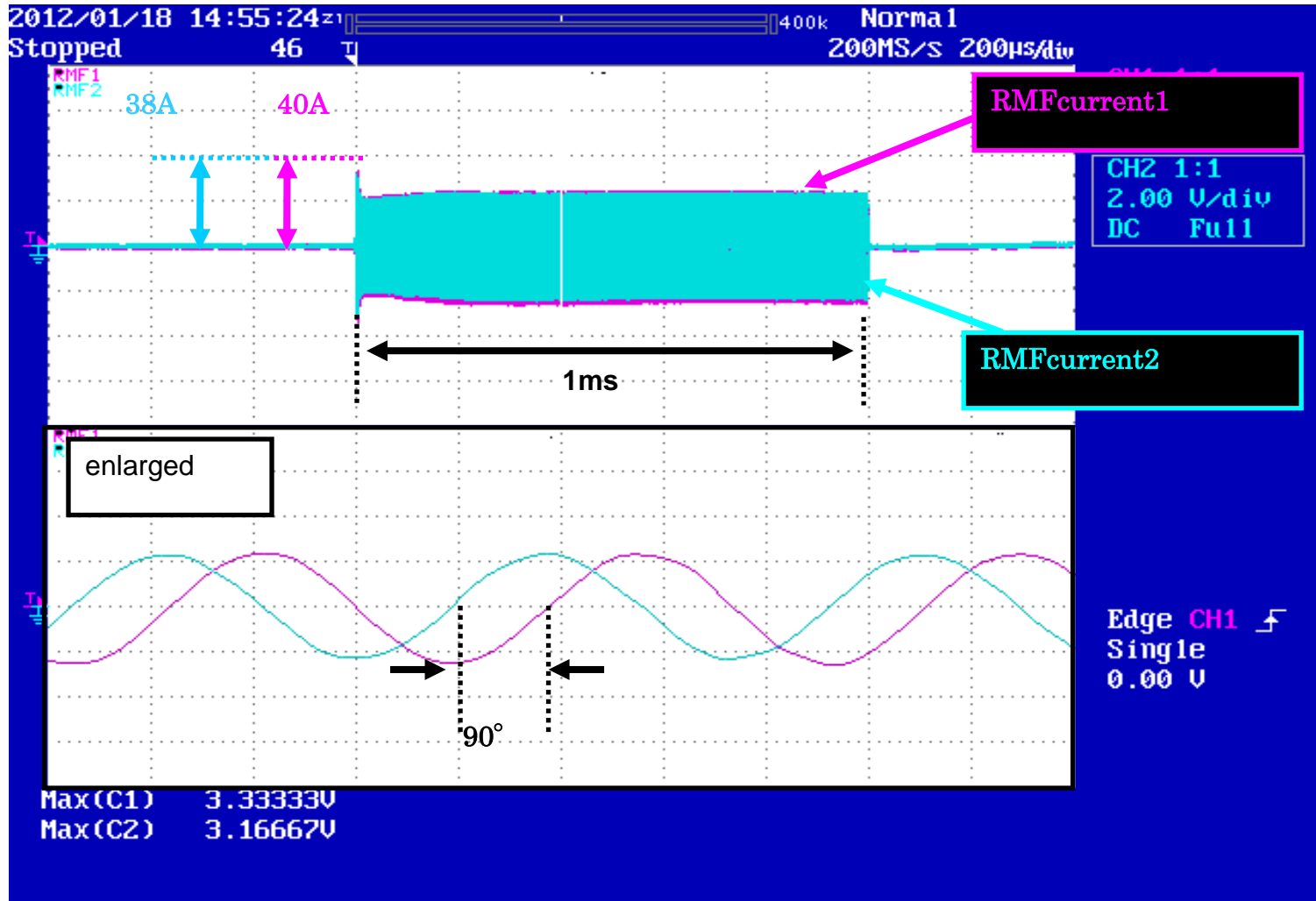
Large



Small

	Large rotamak	Small rotamak
Diameter of vacuum tube	80mm	20mm
Frequency	200kHz	13.56MHz
Input power	50kWx2	5kWx2
EUV power	66W	14W

# Wave Form of RMF Current



# Discharge Mechanism by 13.56 MHz RMF

## Strong Axial Electric Field Production

Rotating Magnetic Field;

$$B_r = B_\omega \cos(\omega t - \theta)$$

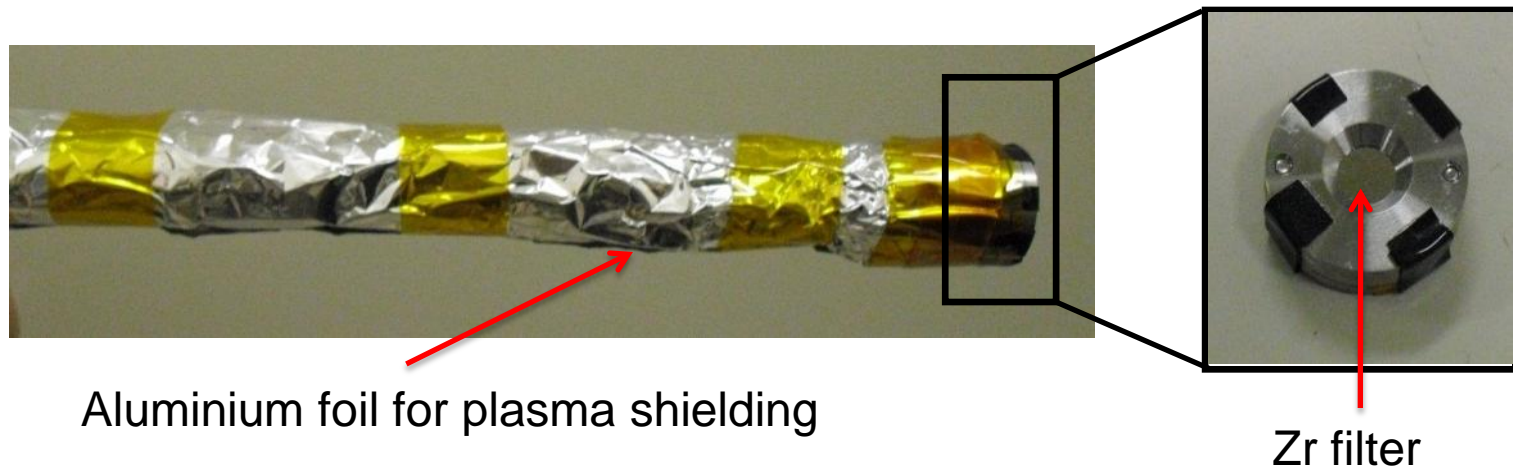
$$B_\theta = B_\omega \sin(\omega t - \theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = - \text{rot } \mathbf{E}$$

$$E_z = r\omega B_\omega \sin(\omega t - \theta)$$

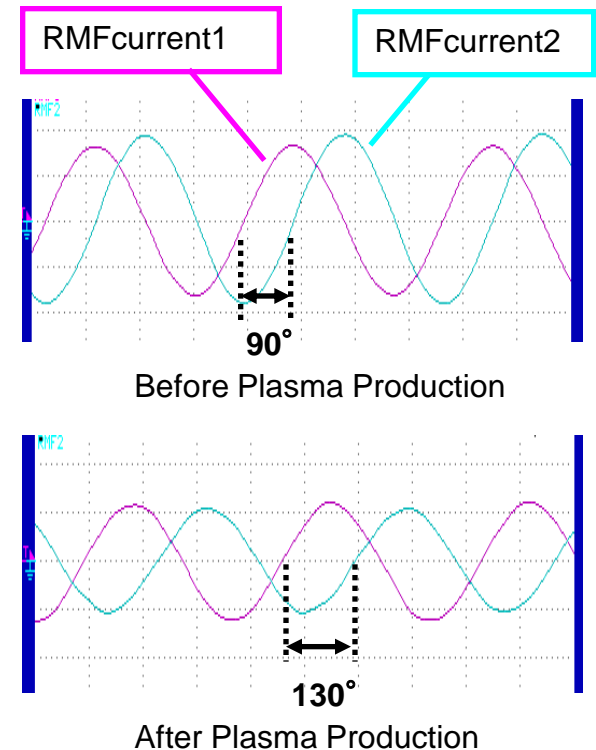
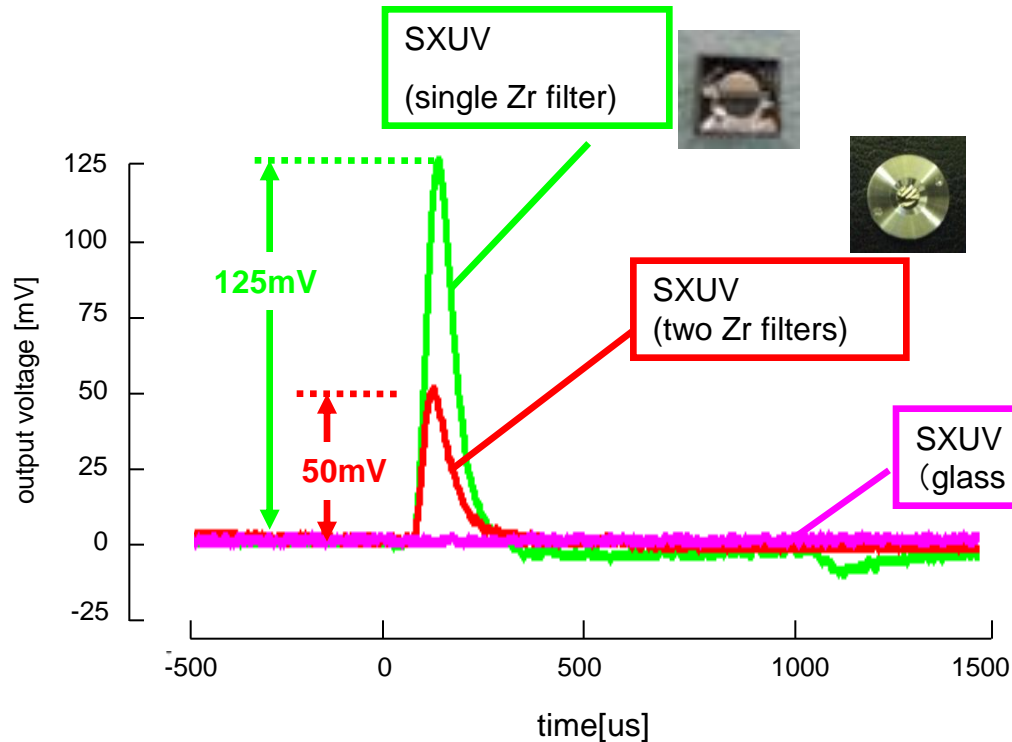


# Setting of Photodiode with Zr Filter

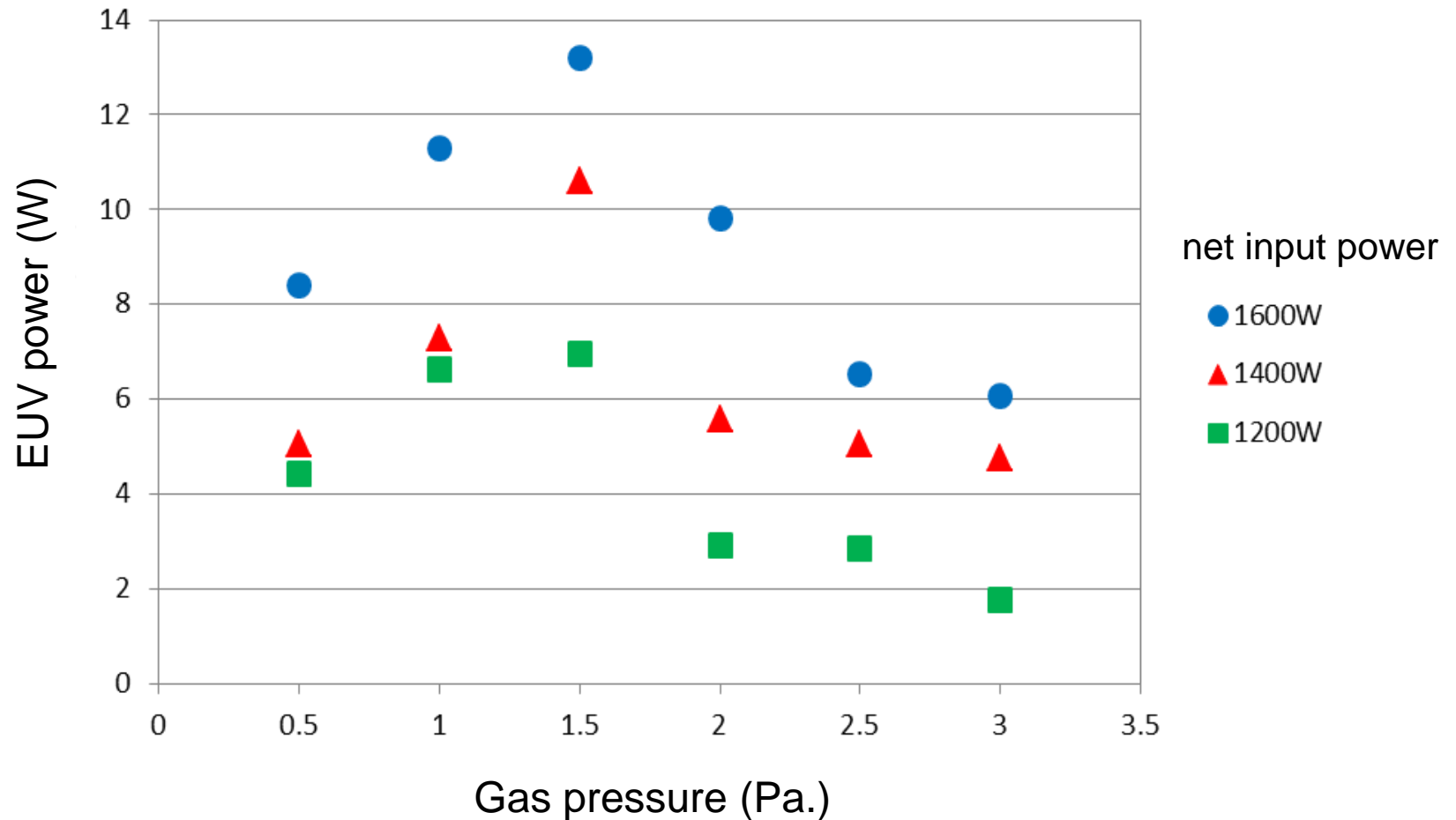




# Signals of Photodiode of Single, Double Zr Filters and Glass Plate

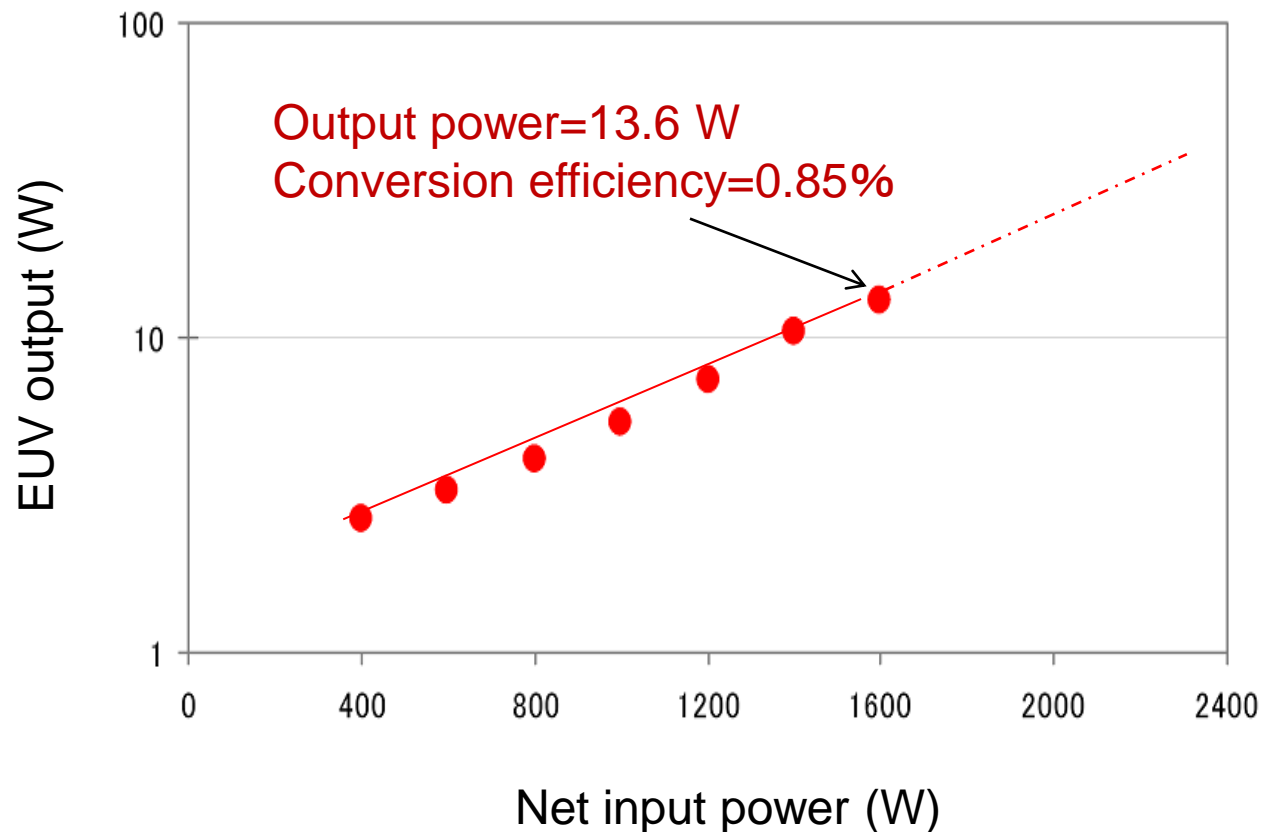


# EUV Output vs. Xe Gas Pressure



# EUV Output Power vs. Input Power

Net input power = Input power - Reflection power



# Microwave Discharged Plasma EUV Experiment

## Features :

- 2.45 GHz Microwave
- TM<sub>010</sub> Mode Resonance Cavity with High Q value
- Plasma of 1-1.5 mm in the Diameter

# Production of EUV by Using Microwave Plasma

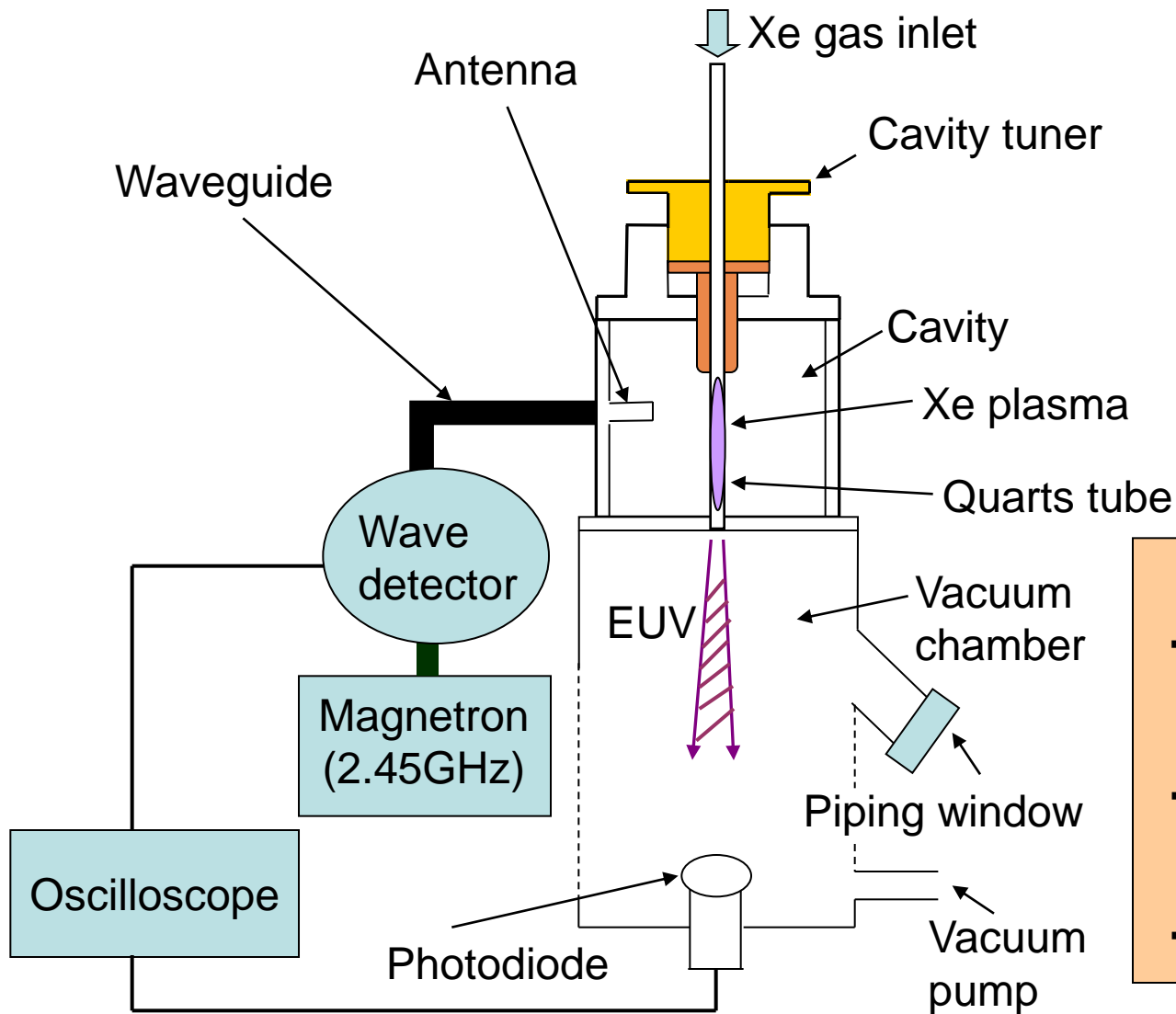
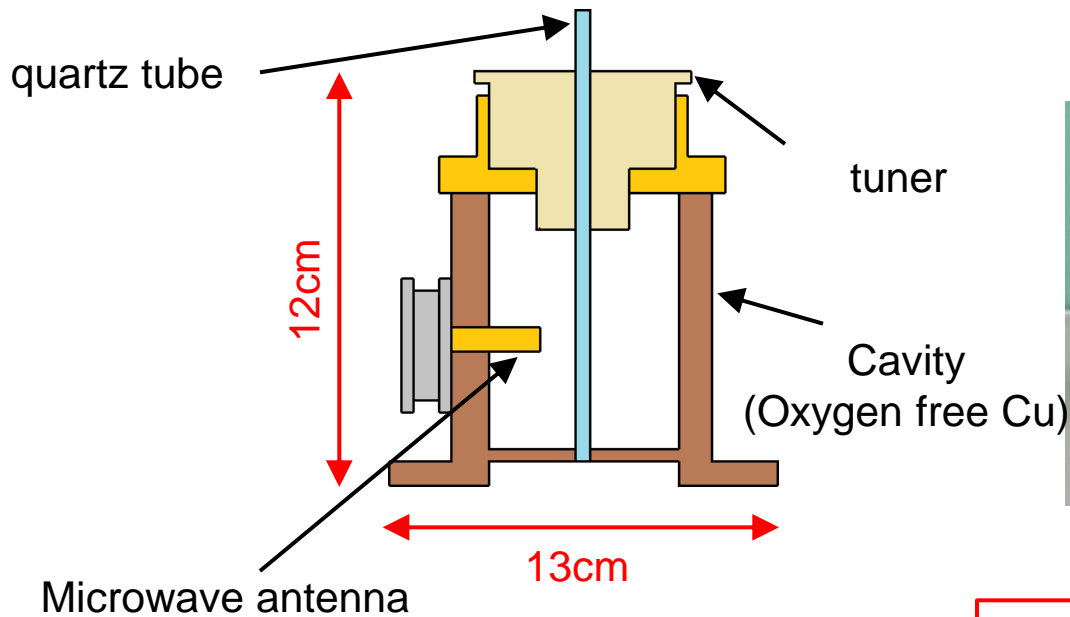


Photo of plasma

## - Advantage -

- Electrodeless plasma production
- Pulse plasma formation ( $\sim 1\text{kHz}$ )
- Small size

# Resonant Cavity



Q-value: Cavity Q= 8,600(theory)

**Loaded Q=1,476(Exp.)**

Magnetron output: 500 W (Max)

Repetition: 1kHz

Duty: 6-100%

Electro-Magnetic Field of TM<sub>010</sub> mode

$$E_r = 0$$

$$H_r = 0$$

$$E_\theta = 0$$

$$H_\theta = \frac{i\omega\epsilon}{k^2} \frac{j_{01}}{R} AJ_0 \left( \frac{j_{01}}{R} r \right)$$

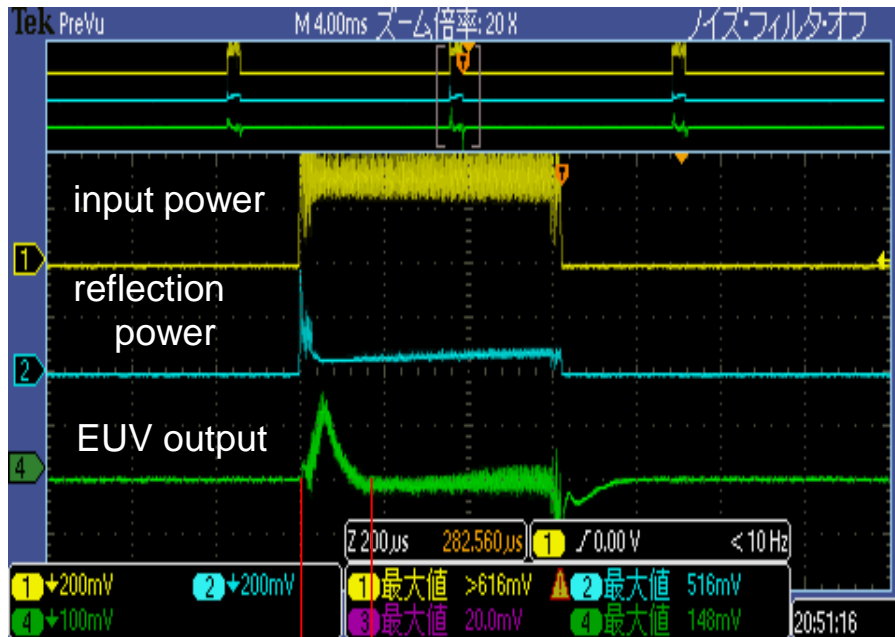
$$E_z = AJ_0 \left( \frac{j_{01}}{R} r \right)$$

$$H_z = 0$$

# EUV Output Power by Microwave Plasma

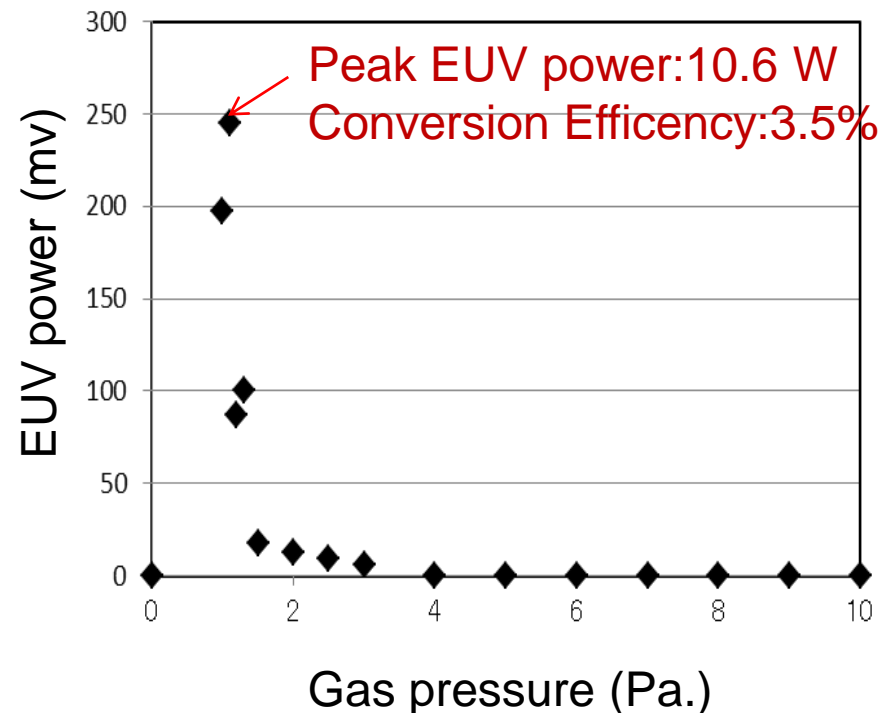
(a) Time behaviors of EUV output

Frequency: 100Hz



200μsec

(b) EUV power vs. gas pressure





# Summary and Conclusions

## <13.56 MHz RMF Plasma>

- Smaller plasma of the diameter 1-1.5cm produces 13 W EUV for the net input power 1.6 kW, and the conversion efficiency is 0.8%.
- The extrapolation of the present data indicates 3kW input power will make 100 W @4 $\pi$  EUV power.

## <2.45 GHz Microwave Plasma>

- The microwave produces the hot plasma with the diameter about 1.5 mm in the quartz tube.
- The plasma emits 10.6 W EUV at the peak by 300 W input power during 200  $\mu$ sec.
- The conversion efficiency is achieved to be 3.5 %.

*Thank you for your attention.*